VOL. 30--NO. 62

HELENA, MONTANA TERRITORY, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15, 1889.

FIVE CENTS

## CRAND

Harmonia Gesang Verein [SINGING SO HETY.] MARCH I, 1889, FINE

Assembly Hall.

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RALEIGH & CLARKE, No. 25 Upper Main St. SUCCESSORS TO F. E. GAGE & CO.

#### WE WILL GET IN.

The House Evidently in Favor of Acquiescing in the Senate's Views on the Admission Bill.

New Mexico Dropped from the Favored List, But Montana on the Homestretch,

Baker and Breckenridge Blocked Busines Yesterday, But To-day the Final Vote Will be Taken.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 14 .- [Special to the Independent. |-F. A. Carle, in a telegram to have the republicans of that body to thank for it. The house finally adjourned upon an agreement to resume voting at 11:45 tomorrow morning, the democrats promising

what the result will be. The democratic leaders, including Springer and Cox, are secretly or openly in favor of the concesis known, and if one were it would prob ably be fruitless. The sincere resistance ing to-day, and they are pledged to permit a vote to-morrow. In all human probability the house conferees will be instructed tion over which the people of Dakota threw up their hats last November."

ALMOST DECIDED.

passed providing for writs of error to the States supreme court in all cases back the fortification appropriation bill ference report on the senate bill for the adwhich is a total disagreement, was agreed to, and a new conference ordered. Baker, New York, offered a resolution giving the New York, offered a resolution giving the house conferees the following instructions: First, to exclude the territory of New Mexico from the bill; second, to amend the bill so as to provide for the admission of South Dakota by proclamation of the president under the Sioux Falls constitution; third, that the proposed states of North Dakota, Montana and Washington be admitted on the same basis, either all by proclamation of the president or all by formal acts of admission. Cox, New York, offered a substitute differing only from Baker's proposition in that it provides for the admission of North Dakota, Montana and Washington by proclamation of the president.

tana and Washington by proclamation of the president.

Springer insisted on retaining in the bill the provision for the admission of New Mexico. Symes, Colorado, declared that no petition had been presented, no bill introduced to show that the people of New Mexico desired admission into the union. He did not see why the people of New Mexico should be forced into the union by having a provision tacked on to the Dakota bill for political purposes. Breckenridge, Kentucky, argued against the exclusion of New Mexico. Wilson, Minnesota, spoke against the proposition that the house should yield in regard to New Mexico. If it was known that the house was firm in its position, the senate would

Joseph, New Mexico, said the oldest territory in the union came knocking for the fourth time at the doors of congress, asking for admission. He would rather be the citizen of a republican state that of a democratic territory. Rogers, Arkansas, thought the time had arrived when the whole territorial system ought to be wiped out. He would adopt a constitutional amendment preventing Utah, as an impure sister, from coming into the sisterhood of states, and then admit every other territory as a state.

tions and a vote was first taken upon that part of the resolution instructing the conferees to eliminate New Mexico from the bill. It was agreed to—yeas, 135; nays, 106. At the last moment Breckenridge changed his vote from the negative to the affirmative for the purpose of moving a reconsideration. On motion of Baker the motion to reconsider was laid upon the table. The next clause voted upon was that instructing the conferees to amend the bill so as to provide for the admission of South Dakota by proclamation without further vote on the question of division. This clause was agreed to—yeas, 137; nays, 102. A motion to reconsider and lay upon the table was made by Baker and the yeas and nays were ordered on the latter motion. Breckenridge inter-

# should be taken now, but the demand for "regular order" from the republican side cut short any agreement and McMillan again moved an adjournment. The motion to adjourn having been voted down, an arrangement was effected whereby a vote on the resolution should be taken to-morrow at 1:45, and the house then adjourned.

THE SENATE. In the senate to-day the resolution here tofore offered by Stewart for a select con mittee of seven senators on the irrigation and reclamation of arid lands (with a clerk at \$6 per day) was agreed to. Morgan offered an amendment to the resolution re ported from the committee on privileges and elections, which was laid on the table and ordered printed. It instructs the com-mittee so to frame legislation on the sub-

mittee so to frame legislation on the subject of elections that it shall not apply to any state whose constitution and laws provide ample security for the honest exercise of the right to vote, for a just and impartial counting and return of votes, and for a just, impartial and true ascertainment and certification of the results, and in which state those requirements have been honestly complied with. Wilson, lowa, addressed ithe senate in support of the bill relating to imported liquors, introduced by Mr. Frye Dec. 21, 1887. reported back adversely from the judiciary committee March 19,

The senate then resumed consideration of the resolution reported from the committee on privileges and elections and was addressed by Coke. He declared the report of the committee unjust, one-sided and partisan. It was based principally on the testimony of three memorialists, Hackworth, Moore and Schuetze, and took no note of the testimony of twenty seven witnesses to timony of three memorialists, Hackworth, Moore and Schuetze, and took no note of the testimony of twenty seven witnesses to the effect that Hackworth and Schuetze were men of infamous character and unworthy of credit, and that Moore was about as bad as the others. He condemned, as the people of Washington county and of Texas condemned, all violations of the law there and declared that the attempt to fix the responsibility for them on that people had no support except the testimony of this infamous trie and some of their vilest coadjutors. These three had tried to make it appear they were forced to leave the country because of their politics, while he declared when the memorialists lost the public offices which they had held in the county they were covered all over with indictments for official malfeasance. Coke sent to the clerk's desk and had read a counter memorial of citizens of Brenham, painting in very dark colors the characters of Hackworth and Shultz, denying all their material allegations and presenting the democratic side of the trouble in Washington county. Without concluding his speech, Coke yielded for other business, and after an executive session the senate adjourned.

#### LONG-HEADED BISMARCK.

When to His Advantage the Prussian Pr BALTIMORE, Feb. 14 .- The Sun's Washngton special says: "It looks now very much as if the Samoan conference at Berin will not be attended by a representative Valley, the German minister, called upon Secretary Bayard yesterday and informed him the latter's answer to Bismarck's promittee will meet after to-mor-row with nothing except partisan Berlin by mail. It will reach Berlin about probably take several days to consider Bayary's suggestion and the answer, if sent by mail, will hardly reach this country before

mail, will hardly reach this country before
the beginning of the Harrison regime.
There seems to be no good reason why the
correspondence should not have been conducted by telegraph. The assumption is
that Bismarck's resort to the mails was
simply a trick to gain time to punish the
Samoans before the negotiations at Berlin.
In well informed quarters here there is a
suspicion that Germany has already sent
reinforcements to Samoa to revenge the
killing of a number of men in the recent
fight with Matasfa. It is not at all unlikeiy we will ultimately hear of another
bloody battle. Bayard, however, has made
the most vigorous protest against such a
course, and has hinted it will be scarcely
worth while to hold a conference unless
Germany gives practical evidence of a sincere desire to promote the restoration of
peace in the islands by foregoing her desire
for vengeance.

Washington, Feb. 14.—It is said at the state department that as there is not the the slightest wish or desire on the part of the president of Secretary Bayard to embarrass the incoming administration with respect to itsisamoan policy, and therefore its not at all likely that the present administration will arrogate to itself the selection of an American representative at the pro-

to commit the next administration.

AUCKLAND, Feb. 14.—Latest advices from Samoa say there has been no change in the situation since the last report. There has been no fighting and Tamasese and Mataafa remain in their strongholds. The British consul has warned British subjects not to supply the natives with arms, and to maintain strict neutrality. The British war ship Calliope has replaced the war ship Royalist. The German and American war ships remain stationary. Herr Brandero, a leading partisan of Tamasese, has been recalled to Berlin.

#### A COLD-BLOODED VILLAIN.

he Missouri Pacific roads, three years ago, endeavoring to entrap him into a conspiracy. Lecaron declared the only solution was dynamite, and asked Powderly to give

him the names of his trusted lieutenants. while Powderly was pretending to counsel peaceful measures, Lecaron would furnish his lieutenants with the material for the destruction of every bridge and culvert on the line. Powderly warned the strikers to have nothing to do with Lecaron. Powderly has sent a copy of this letter to Michael Davitt, with a letter of his own, in which he declares Lecaron's statements about the dynamite influence at the league conventions in this country, are untrue. dynamite influence at the league conventions in this country, are untrue.

New York, Feb. 14.—John Devoy declares the statement of Informer Lecaron that he carried a message from Parnell to Devoy, is false. Devoy declares Parnell never belonged to any of the dynamite sections or had onything to do with them.

#### DETERMINED TO HANG HIM.

Are Auxious to be Judge and Jury. but returned later. He was again captured by the mob and was being strung up when Rev. Hudson appeared, and after an impassioned appeal for due course of law, the crowd returned Harris to the calaboose. Last night another mob attacked

#### NOTHING TO HIDE.

The Epitaph Which May be Truthfully Applied to the Administration of Cleveland.

An Interview With the President Showing How He Regards the Party's Future Prospects.

till Firm in His Belief in the Ultimate Triumph of Tariff Reform-The Civil Service Question.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 14 .- The Sun to-mor-

ow will publish a long dispatch from Washington giving an eulogistic review of President Cleveland's administration and a long interview with the president himself on the incidents and experiences of the past four years. The Sun declares the keynote of Mr. Cleveland's policy from the be ginning has been to give the people a practical, business-like administration, irrespective of personal considerations.

"There is probably no American in public life," says the writer, "who has a deeper, more genuine sympathy with the people, and there never has been a president more accessible, or one who surrendered so much of his time to gratify the natural curiosity and interest of the people than has Mr. Cleveland. In conversation with the writer the president remarked that his afternoon receptions were the pleasantest incidents of his official life. The close of his administration finds him as busy, and perhaps even busier, than when he was in office. Much of his time is consumed unnecessarily by the want of consideration displayed by congressmen in introducing persons who merely call to pay their respects. The afternoon receptions were set aside for this class of visitors, but the majority of congressmen pay little attention to the rule. Notwithstanding his patience under these exactions, and the fact that almost his entire time during the day has been given up to the public the president has been criticised for being exclusive, and complaints have been made that he would not give the representative men of his party the opportunity of consulting freely with him. It is known to his friends that the president feels acutely this charge. He all along has been animated by a high and serious sense of his duty to the people, and this has often prompted him to a course of action in opposition to the wish or opinion of his personal friends.

"It may be stated that the president is thoroughly satisfied with the practical outcome of his administration and its effect on the fortunes of the democratic party. He is very earnest in predicting a great future for the democracy and in asserting unqualified devotion to the party. 'It is a grand party,' said he, 'and was never in better shape than at present. When we consider the condition it was in before the tariff issue was formulated, the want of unanimity, the wide divergence of views on many points, and practical, business-like administration, irespective of personal considerations.

president is as firm now as he ever was in the opinion that tariff reform is a great living issue for the democracy. He regards it as an issue in harmony with the spirit and traditions of the party, and one involving great benefits to the people. He believes sooner or later the toiling masses will be thoroughly aroused to an indignant perception of the burdens unjustly imposed upon them by the tariff laws, and of the fact that the taxing power of the nation is being recklessly used for the benefit of a favored few. He does not tolerate the idea that the democracy was beaten on the tar-

"So far as he is individually concerned, he has no regrets at laying down his trust. He thinks the defeat of the democracy is to be deplored because of the injury resulting to public interests, but personally he experiences a profound sense of relief at the prospect of a speedy release from the ordeal to which he has been exposed during the past four years. One of the most trying features of his position has been that in the discharge of his official duties he has been called upon frequently to offend persons whose friendship and good opinion he valued. Insensibility, with which he has so often been accused, is a trait of character which he has no excuse for. He has had to fight for the right at almost every step of his official progress and he is naturally tired of the continuous wear and tear of the contest. It is an open secret that he accepted the democratic nomination last summer with genuine rejuctance, and after earnest efforts to escape it. His supposed political aspirations for the future do not exist. There is no rivalry on his part between himself and anybody else. 'I am in no one's way,' he says. 'I shall be delighted to be relieved of the cares of the presidency on the 4th of March next. On purely personal grounds there will be no happier man in the United States.'

With reference to the civil service system, he is as firm and decided as in his

States.'
With reference to the civil service system, he is as firm and decided as in his views on the tariff question. He believes civil service reform has come to stay. He has treated it solely as a practical question, and has been much hampered and embarrassed by the vagaries of sentimental reformers and theorists who have been continually urganized. theorists who have been continually urg-ng him to this or that for mere sensational effect, which he did not regard as judicious effect, which he did not regard as judicious. He has endeavored to give the civil service scheme a fair trial, and expresses himself fully satisfied wish the results. The worst type of bureaucracy was developed under the spoils system of former administrations. When Mr. Cleveland came into office he found the departments filled with incompetents who had found permanent lodgment there through favoritism. His doubt is whether sufficient clearing out has been done to subserve the best interests of the government and to give a wide scope been done to subserve the best interests of the government and to give a wide scope for civil service reform through its meth-ods in filling the places of inef-ficient with capable men. The president recognizes the whole feeling of the great mass of democratic office seekers, who ex-pected place and recognition and the dis-appointments and irritation which resulted from his inability to satisfy them. It is a matter of deep regret to him that he could not do so, but he had a higher public duty to perform—the purification and elevation

not do so, but he had a higher public duty to perform—the purification and elevation of the public service, the elimination from party politics, as far as possible, of the degrading use of 'patronage.' He is very earnest in his advocacy of the civil service system as being a thoroughly practical reform, and in no sense undemocratic. He thinks the work of his administration has fixed this reform as a permanent feature of our system of government and that no fixed this reform as a permanent feature of our system of government and that no party can afford to antagonize it openly. So far as his own status in the party is affected by his attitude on the civil service question, it may be said he regards himself a better democrat than many of his crities. The president is especially gratified at the result of his administration in the pros-perity and hampiness of the southern peo-The president is especially gratified at the result of his administration in the prosperity and happiness of the southern people, both black and white. He believes in making no distinctions between any of these and he deprecates strongly the revival of animosities which were supposed to be dead and buried. He is satisfied that the race problem can be worked out by the people of that section without outside interference, He speaks in terms of grateful appreciation of the hearty and united support accorded him by the members of his cabinet. The article concludes as follows: In view of the jobbery and scheming which permeated every department of the public service under former regimes, and which seemed to have become a permanent feature of official life in Washington, no more honorable epitaph could be applied to the administration now drawing to a close than the emphatic declaration of the president to the writer: 'We have nothing to hide.'"

#### FLOQUET FLOORED.

The French Ministry, Defeated in th

PARIS, Feb. 14 .- The chamber of deputies was crowded to-day. The Prince of Wales and Lord Lytton, the British am bassador, occupied seats in the diplomatic gallery. Baron Machin, president of the right, moved to adjourn the debate on the revision question for one week. He said the right desired to complete the revision as well as the dissolution of the chamber Premier Ploquet refused to entertain the motion, stating the government could not consent to dissolve the chamber. Baron Machin's motion was rejected-375 to 173. Count Milliefeu, in moving an indefinit postponement of the revision debate, said: "The electional period virtually begins to day. Let us leave to the people the duty of indicating what kind of revision they desire. Let us not lose time in dis-cussing a question that is in no wise defi-nite. Instead of pursuing a policy of egot-ism, let us return to the policy of common

Floquet, replying, reminded the house that the government was pledged to make the revision proposal the immediate order of the day after the scrutin d'arrondesse-

the revision proposal the immediate order of the day after the scrutin d'arrondessement bill.

Af the conclusion of Floquet's remarks a division was taken and Count Milliefeu's motion was adopted—307 to 218. Premier Floquet thereupon announced the ministry would immediately resign.

Immediately after the announcement the members of the ministry sent their resignations to President Carnot. This was a complete surprise to the chamber. Floquet had said nothing implying an intention to make a motion to adjourn the cabinet questian. Both the left and right were unaware how the ministry would regard the vote. The majority included members of the right and a number of opportunists.

After the adjournment the radical left and extreme left held a meeting and sent a delegation to Floquet to express regret at the fall of the cabinet and congratulating the retiring premier upon his firmness.

After the ministers had tendered their resignations Carnot sent for M. Miline, president of the chamber of deputies, and subsequently had a conference with M. LeRoyer, president of the senate. A rumor was current this afternoon that Miline had been asked to form a cabinet, but tonight it is stated President Carnot has as yet intrusted no one with the task.

Gen. Boulanger was a passive spectator of the proceedings in the chamber of deputies. Immediately after adjournment he issued a manifesto to the electors of the department of the Seine. In this he claimed credit for his party for "the overthrow of the discredited ministry that was attempting to ensure the country by the comedy of a proposal to revise the constitution which, if passed by the chamber, the ministry well knew would be rejected by the senate." He proceeds: "We would not allow the cabinet thus to deceive universal suffrage and to consecrate its usurpation by doing the work of a constituent assembly. The fall of this ill omened ministry which had already planned laws for the restriction of liberty, will be a relief to the public conscience. It is a step further toward the toward the dissolution of the chamber and a convocation of a constituent assembly. After the vote on the scrutin d'arrondissement bill, which, in its author's mind, was nothing more than a blow dealt at universal suffrage, the electoral period has commenced. It is for the country to speak. Viva la Republique."

#### WILL NOT PAY TAXES.

CHURCHES FERRY, Dak., Feb. 14.-Conderable excitement exists regarding the half-breed situation at St. John. It seems vigorous attempts are being made by the tolette county officials to collect taxes from such half-breeds as are alleged to be regularly taxable. Yesterday affairs culminated in direct opposition to the policy of the county officials, and assumed the an pearance of an outbreak. Sheriff Flynn and a deputy made a descent upon the set tlement and succeeded at first in making a few collections. Later, however, the half-breeds assembled from all directions, being joined by others from the reservation, and pressing about the sheriff and his man, they forced him to disgorge his collections. The sheriff, realizing he was no match for the increasing numbers of savages, retreated to St. John and called upon the local militia for assistance. Major McKee immediately placed his command under arms. In the meantime rumor states a message has been sent to Gov. Church requesting him to give the soldiers at Fort Totten orders to march to St. John if needed. The half-breeds are loud in their denunciation of this attempt to collect taxes, or rob them, as they say and claim they will resist to the last minute. Sheriff Flynn has been notified that he will be shot on sightlif he again makes a similar attempt. The alarming part of the situation seems to be that a large number of the 4,000 half-breeds on the reservation are preparing to take a hand in the matter and blo dished is feard. The local militia company at St. John is marching to the scene of the disturbance. few collections. Later, however, the half-

THEIR RANKS DIMINISHING.

at his residence here to-day. Deceased was one of Montana's pioneers, having come to the territory in the spring of 1864. He settied in Deer Lodge in 1866 and has resided here ever since. He was a good citizen and well known and highly esteemed throughout the territory. Deceased was 58 years of age, and leaves a widow. He will be buried under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity, with which order he was prominently connected. The death of Mr. Ruleau makes the sixth "old-timer" who has died here within the last three nonths. The other five were James Bai ley, John Bradley, Joaquin Abascal, N. Humbur and James Petty, all of whon came to Montana prior to 1865.

The man Pinkham or Pickup, arrested and placed in jail here on Tuesday, charged with being Tascott, was released last night on affidavits made by several parties that they had known the accused for more than two years, and that he could not be the murderer of Snell. Detective Schlichting is not satisfied, and had him photographed and has forwarded it to Chicago for identi-

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 14 -It is being alked in well-informed circles here that Senator Henry M. Teller, of Colorado, is slated for the interior department. The information that Gen. Harrison has had Teller's name under serious consideration for several weeks comes from a very reliable and conservative source, and it is as-serted with considerable confidence that a tender has actually been made to Mr. Teller.

#### At the Opera House.

Baker and the yeas and nays were ordered on the latter motion. Brekenridge interjected a motion to adjourn, but this was voted down. Baker appealed in the name of the appropriation bills to Breckenridge not form the proportion bills to Breckenridge not be persented and the yeas and another mob will go to Coffey ville and to fillbuster against this measure. Breckenridge not be persented to morrow.

Memblian, Tenn, interpolated another mob will control basing been voted down—yeas, 82; navy, H2—Breckenridge followed it up with a motion for a recess until 11:30 to morrow and raised the point of no quorum. Baker and Breckenridge then attempted to morrow and raised the point of no quorum. Baker and Breckenridge the attempted to morrow and raised the point of no quorum. Baker and Breckenridge the attempted to morrow and raised the point of no quorum. Baker and Breckenridge the attempted to the white house of reach an arrangement by which a vote on the motion to table the motion to table the motion to table the motion to reconsider and the point of no quorum. Baker and Breckenridge followed it up with a motion for a recess until 11:30 to morrow and raised the point of no quorum. Baker and Breckenridge followed it up with a motion to reach an arrangement by which a vote on the motion to table the motion to adjourn and demanded the yeas and nays with week and the part to Coffeyville and they proposed the configuration to deficit to the public service under former regimes, and the public service of the understance of the public service under former regimes

#### WAS IT FORGED?

The Document on Which the Times Based Its Sensational Article Produced in Court.

Soames, Its Possessor, Tells How It and Other Papers Came Into His Keeping.

Seventeen Letters Altogether Secured by the Times, for Which It Paid a Good Round Sum.

LONDON, Feb. 14.-Soames, solicitor for the Times, testified before the Parnell commission to-day thut he visited Dublin in May, 1888, in quest of evidence. He interviewed a person who was introduced to him as a former employe in the office of the league, and who produced a slip bearing the signature of Anna Parnell, specimens of Patrick Egan's handwriting and a bundle of documents. Those documents were

of Patrick Egan's handwriting and a bundle of documents. Those documents were brought to London in 1888 and embodied in an affidavit in O'Donnell's suit against Walker for libel. Attorney-General Webster, in arguing in favor of the admission of the letter alleged to have been written by Parnell, let slip the fact that they were received from a man named Phillips, said to be an accountant of the league. The court refused to admit the letter. Soames, continuing, produced five letters, including a letter the fac simile of which was printed in the Times.

Attorney-General Webster requested that witness be submitted genuine specimens of Parnell's signature. The court debarred the question as to whether the witness thought the letter which appeared in the Times was genuine. Soames said he believed the body of the letter was in Campbell's writing, while the signature was Parnell's. When he discovered the Parnell letters he also came across documents which he supposed to be Egan's. Three of Egan's letters were found in Carey's house, where two letters in Campbell's writing were also discovered. Witness produced these letters, together with other specimens of Egan's writing. At this point Sir Charles Russell said "We can only give' these documents a cursory glance. The court must not assume all will be unquestioned." Attorney Gen. Webster rejoined he did not suppose Sir Chas. Russell would admit the genuineness of the letters. Soames further testified that Richard Piggott gave the Parnell letters to Houston, secretary of the Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union, who handed them to McDonald.

On cross-txamination witness said he was not consulted regarding the publication of the avides and th

them to McDonald.

On cross-examination witness said he was not consuited regarding the publication of the articles on "Parnellism and Crime," though he knew they were being prepared early in 1887. Mr. Flannigan, the son of an Irish judge, co-operated with a gentleman on the staff of the Times in preparing the articles. Up to Jan. 1888, twelve letters had been obtained from Piggott. Later, more letters, written by Egan, O'Kelly, and Davitt, were obtained, making a total of seventeen. He did not know precisely what was paid passed through him. The first payment of £1,000 was made to Houston. subsequent payments to Houston was £200, £30, £40, £12, £180, £550, £362 and £100. Witness paid Moser about £2,000, Kirby £250 and another agent, named Thompson, £300. Touching Davitt's letter, witness took pains to form a conclusive opinion. He decided it was genuine. Ad-

#### TO SMOTHER THE BLAZE.

CALUMET, Mich., Feb. 14 .- All the Calumet and Hecla shafts except No. 5 were sealed yesterday afternoon, as the miners at work in shafts Nos. 2 and 4 were forced to come up on account of gas and smoke. tions, but no encroachment upon new tim-ber is being made. The shafts are being banked and the old process of smothering will be pursued. How long the mine may remain closed is now as indefinite as ever.

#### TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Baron de Cotegiher, recently prime min-ister of Brazil, is dead. Stanley still leads in the woman's bicy-cle race at New York, with a score of 414

Nearly complete returns show the amendment to the Nevada state constitu-tion authorizing a state lottery has been The fast four-year-old trotting filly Bosque Bonita, by Macy's Hambletonian, has been sold for \$10,000. She will be taken

The Cossack expedition which recently landed at Tadjurah, is organizing a large caravan and intends to proceed to Ankobar, Abyssinia.

The Dublin Evening Mail says it hears that Parneil's health has developed a very serious turn and that his relatives enter-tain fears for his recovery. The ameer of Afghanistan is circul a rumor of approaching war with Russia. It is alleged he is beheading 300 persons daily for interfering with frontier traffic. Bartholomew Coffey, agent of the Uma-tilla Indians, Oregon, has been arraigned by a special agent of the Indian department on the charge of falsifying his vouchers. The Italian government had consented to give the use of the Coliseum to the American base ball players, but it has been

A fire in the Neely block, Memphis, Tenn., last night, destroyed M. Schwartze's dry goods store and the Mansfield Drug company. The total loss is estimated at \$195,000. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy express train collided with a freight train south of St. Augustine, Ill., last night. Both trains were badly wrecked and Express Messenger Hill and the freight conductor and brakeman seriously injured. Another tragedy was enacted at Lake Starnberg, Bavaria, yesterday, when two persons drowned themselves in its waters. Since the suicide of King Ludwig, eleven persons have drowned themselves in the lake.

William L. Porter, just retired as county treasurer of Vermillion county, Ind., is short \$12,000 in his accounts. He has deeded all his property in trust for the benefit of his bondsmen.

A special agent of the government who has been investigating the Indian training school at Genoa, Neb., has reported to Washington that gross irregularities have been discovered in the accounts of Horace R. Chase, superintendent. His removal will no doubt immediately follow. Justice O'Brien, of the New York supreme court, has denied the motion made on behalf of Henry S. Ives and Geo. H. Stayner for a change of venue in the big suit brought against them by the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton

During the debate on the army bill in the lower house of the Hungarian diet yesterday, Herr Ugron accused the ministry of using the influence of the crown to exercise pressure in favor of the measure. The remarks of Ugron caused a tumult. Amid the applanse of the supporters of the government Von Tisza, prime minister, made a speech repelling the attack on the ministry. The house then adopted the order of the day proposed by Von Tisza.